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The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME VI. WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1875. Single Copies 10 Cents. NUMBER 19

LOUISIANA—THE WHEELER COMPROMISE A FAILURE.

We have never been one of those who placed any faith in the whining and whimpering of the ku klux and white leaguers, nor in their lying promises. They very successfully invegled a few good men, like Congressmen Wheeler, Frye and others, into believing that they, the white leaguers of Louisiana, wanted to act differently from what they had done heretofore, and finally prevailed on those men to get up a compromise, which was acceded to by the Republicans, because they always act for the good of the country before party. They were for anything to cause peace. Just as the whole country was beginning to congratulate themselves on effecting a peace, the House of Representatives convened according to programme, agreed upon by both sides, [authorized], and organized. The Democrats having a majority in the House, everything was working smoothly, the Congressional committee left, and lo and behold, they had not reached home before these ku klux, lying rascals, turned out four Republicans and put in the white league Representatives. Now we hope the weak kneed, shilly shally, milk and cider, chalky, feeble, inconclusive, enfeeble, infirm, faint-hearted, languid, swooning, imperfect, unfaithful, hypocritical, treacherous, insignificant, Republicans of the Country will be satisfied with their negotations with these ku klux, white livered, bloodthirsty, black hearted traitors of the country, and hereafter believe the true lovers of peace and their representative press; such papers as the National Republican, Chicago Inter Ocean, Knoxville Chronicle and THE POST.

CITY ITEMS.

50 HANDS WANTED

To cut wood. I will give regular employment to the above number of good working men, for the next six months.

tf W. P. CANADAY.

For the benefit of our Republican friends we publish the names of the Republican papers of North Carolina and their places of publication:

Times, New Berne.
Era, Raleigh.
Educator, Fayetteville.
Carolinian, Elizabeth City.
New North State, Greensboro.
American, Statesville.
Pioneer, Asheville.
Spirit of the South, Rockingham.
Republican, Winston.
Surry Visitor, Mount Airy.
THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington,

and half a dozen others if they had the backbone.

I. O. OF G. S.—At a meeting of the Independent Order of Good Samaritans, held Wednesday night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term of office:

P W Chief—Toalson Baily.
W Chief—William A Green.
W V Chief—Elisha Merrick.
W R Secretary—James Betts.
W T Secretary- Phillip Larrington,
W Treasurer—Danzy Franks.
W Prelate—Ben Worthom.
W Conductor—Charles H Muray.
W I Sentinel—Lewis H. Johnson.
W. O. Sentinel—William Chesnut.

The Deputy will visit the session of the Grand Supreme Lodge of G. S., to be held in Washington soon.

A gentleman of Norfolk has been in correspondence with a gentleman in this city concerning the inland canal. They propose to get up an excursion, consisting of the President, the Secretary of War, Governors of Virginia and North Carolina, Mayors of Norfolk and Wilmington, Chief Engineer of the U. S., and a corps of his assistants, to start from Norfolk during the spring, and come through the Dismal Swamp Canal, thence through the various inland courses to New Berne, thence to Wilmington.

We are glad to see the business men of Norfolk taking hold of this important enterprise, as our own merchants do not seem to have the energy to go into it. If old "Rip Van Winkle" will not wake up and go to work he should have no objection to others doing so.

A gentleman of this city, of course a carpet-bagger, has offered $50 reward for a person representing one of the second families of North Carolina or Virginia. He says he has been a long time looking for one, but he has found none but the first families of the two States. A wag of an alien says there is none of the second families left since Gamberg has been elected Sheriff of Pender.

We are pleased to see that the Wilmington & Weldon railroad depot and [illegible] Central railway depot are [illegible] by a track along Nutt [illegible] in distance. It [illegible] to the companies, [illegible] to the city.

The magistrates have had quite a busy week.

Subscribe to THE POST and get all the political news.

A daily mail to Smithville is being talked about. It is much needed.

Four fires in our city on Sunday, and it was not a good day for fires either.

The Court House seems to be always crowded during the setting of the court.

Centennials are now in order. Verly the interest in the events increaseth.

THE WILMINGTON POST has the largest circulation of any weekly in the State.

Quite a revival has been going on at the Front Street M. E. Church during the past week.

Baker & Farron's specialty troupe gave a performance at the Opera House on Wednesday night.

J. H. Allen is putting in a new front to his jewelry store, corner of Front and Princess streets.

The horse that was knocked off Boney bridge a few days ago, we understand, is not expected to live.

Citizens of Second street, between Redcross street and the Postoffice, are on the rampage for a sidewalk.

There is said to be two hundred lodges of Good Templars in the State with a membership of ten thousand.

The I. O. Good Templers have an Excursion to Magnolia on the First Wednesday in May. We wish them a pleasant trip.

The Hebrew Passover, which is a great feast in the Hebrew Church, commenced on last Monday night. It will last eight days.

Mr. Ed. Matthews, the chief owner of the Carolina Central Railway, is in the city, looking well. We wish him a long and happy life.

The National Republican has a very sensible article on the ku klux jubilee at Charlotte on the 20th of May next which we publish on fourth page.—Read it.

The finest looking man in the city has re opened his dry goods store, corner of Princess and Front streets.—We advise all of our friends to give him a call.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR BET.—The above amount can be procured that the Convention will not be Democratic.—Address X, care of THE POST, Wilmington, N. C.

Why don't the advocates of the Convention let the people know what the "oppressions" are under which they are "suffering" in consequence of our present constitution?

The tax listers close their labors to-night at 9 o'clock. All those who have not yet listed had better *list* to the warning we give them, that to-day will certainly be their last opportunity.

When are we to have the turnpike to the sound. We hope the projectors will get to work, as there will be a greater number of citizens spending the summer on the sound this year than usual.

A colored man named Matthew Milton was on Monday last committed to jail in default of bail, he having been arrested with a lot of candy which it was charged he stole from a car on the W. & W. R. R.

The general aspect of business is decidedly dull. The recent cold snap will have a tendency to dampen considerable trade incident to the opening season, owing to the injury done to early fruits and vegetables.

The schr. Bessie E. Dickenson was cleared from this port for Bath, Me., on Wednesday with a cargo of 300,516 feet of lumber. This is said to be the largest cargo of lumber ever taken from this port.

Our alien fellow citizens have been again very highly complimented by the chief ku klux organ of the State, on their English. It makes no difference with Republicans where a man comes from, or what language he speaks, they will elect him to any office, if he is competent. After all this ku klux organ had to say about Mr. Gamberg, he was elected by 300 majority.

It is needless to state that we have had some very cold weather here lately, as every one has felt the truth of our remarks. Such weather was as unexpected as it was surprising. We regret to say that it has had the effect of injuring all the neat little gardens in the city, while the detriment to crops outside of town has been very great.

Two parties were on Wednesday arrayed before E. H. McQuigg, J. P., upon a misdemeanor, for failing to list their poll taxes for 1874. This should be a warning to those who are inclined to hold back in this important matter to attend to the listing of their taxes at once.

The Howard Relief Steam Fire Engine Company, have wisely decided, on account of the danger likely to result to the city if a conflagration should take place during the absence of the fire department, not to attend the Mecklenburg Centennial.

Farming near our city is becoming more fashionable, and in a few years we expect to see our finest dwellings just outside the city limits, and all the farm land placed under a high state of cultivation. Then the many white and colored vagrants, who are now idling around our street corners, will have something to do to make an honest living.

We think our Legislature which has just adjourned ought to take entire charge of the government of the United States. During the last session they, by acts and resolutions, advised and instructed Congress and our members of Congress *eighteen times!* They are surely "reformers."

The health officers are hard at work looking after the sanitary condition of our city. We hope the citizens will give the authorities their assistance.—Let us have the city "in apple-pie order." Dr. F. W. Potter has assured the city authorities that they can depend on him to carry out the quarantine laws.

Hon. John Pool has prepared an article on the proposed Constitutional Convention, which will appear in the May number of "The Republic," a monthly magazine published at Washington City. The article will take strong grounds in favor of voting for men who are pledged to do nothing but adjourn *sine die*. Thus the people can vote what is equivolent to "No Convention."

The advocates of the Convention are "Heathen Chinee." Ah Sin was no touch to them. They have "twenty-four packs" in their sleeves, notwithstanding the restrictions of the act calling the Convention, and they wont let the people know it. After the second Thursday it will be said of the people that they "went for that Heathen Chinee."

We have seen a letter from a high authority to the effect that Miss. M. A. Buie, has sufficiently established her claim against the Government for seized cotton, to leave no doubt but what she will eventually succeed in receiving the amount claimed by her. If patience and perseverance will accomplish anything, we think that Miss Buie ought to succeed in the matter that she has in hand, and in which she has shown so much energy and perseverance.

DEADLY ASSAULT.—Issaac Hirshburg, on Sunday last, made an assault upon F. W. Holt with a pistol. It appears that Hirshburg became offended at Holt's refusal to drink with him and some words followed and Holt knocked Hirshburg down. When Hirshburg arose he drew his pistol and pursued Holt, who was running, being entirely unarmed, into the residence of the latter, from which he was ejected. Hirshburg was bound over for his appearance at the present term of the Superior Court, in the sum of $1,000.

NUMEROUS FIRES.—Last Sunday seems to have had all the fires of the week. The day was cold and disagreeable, but dry, and the wind blew in terrific gales through the streets, consequently a fire of any magnitude would have been a most serious mishap. The first alarm sounded about 11½ o'clock disturbing the devotion of the church going people of our city. This alarm, however, did not amount to much, being occasioned by the burning of some shavings in the rear of a residence on Fourth and Orange streets. Another alarm followed soon after, which was caused by the burning of the turpentine distillery of Messrs Blossom & Evans. The fire originated from sparks from a locomotive on the railroad near by. The property was insured, and the loss was $1,800. Two other alarms were sounded in the afternoon, one of which was occasioned by the burning of some shingles on a dwelling, and the other by the burning out of a chimney attached to a dwelling. In the two latter cases, however, the flames were promptly suppressed without doing any damage.

The Wilmington (N. C.,) Journal thinks "President Grant cannot be re-elected himself; but he can and will prevent any other radical from being his successor." Wise, beyond his (y)ears, is the man who wrote this solid chunk of political wisdom.—*Republican.*

TO THE PRESS.—The Third Annual Session of the North Carolina Press Association will assemble in the city of Wilmington, on Tuesday the 11th day of May, 1875. A full attendance is earnestly desired.

JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD, President.

R. T. FULGHUM, Secretary.

From the above notice it will be seen that the third annual session of the North Carolina Press Association will assemble here on Tuesday, the 11th day of May. We hope there will be a full attendance of the editors of the State, and we promise them a heartywelcome. We have not been informed whether the President has secured a hall or not, and would suggest the Theater, if it can be obtained. Will the President inform those interested what he has done in the matter.

MR. J. W. SCHENCK.—We publish the following, cliped from the Dallas Daily Commercial, to show how Maj. J. W. Schenck is sympathized with in the city of his adoption:

We were shown this afternoon a telegram from Schenck to his wife, residing in this city, stating his arrival at Wilmington North Carolina, and that he has employed two of the most eminent lawyers of North Carolina, Messrs. London and Strange, in his defense. His assurance in the despatch that his case is "all right" is in perfect keeping with our expectation. There seems to have been a terrible blunder made somewhere—a blunder, the distressing consequences of which to his family, as well as to his business, can hardly be rectified by a declaration of a court of "not guilty."

SUPERIOR COURT.—The above tribunal commenced its session in this city on Monday morning last, Judge Kerr, presiding.

We were pleased to see that the interior of the Court House had been cleaned, renovated and carpeted, so as to give it a very handsome and inviting appearance. Sheriff Manning has shown decided taste in making the very desirable change.

The following comprize the Grand Jury chosen: R. G. Ross, Foreman, E. J. Debernia, Benj. Laboo, Thomas Miller, Allison Alderman, Samuel Nixon, E. F. Martin, John Pearson, John Loftin, Robert Russ, Herman Teitgen, Robert Willis, Benj. Hollis, Isham Quick, J. R. Sneeden, Alonzo Hewlett, R. H. Hicks, Andrew J. Powell.

The following cases have been disposed of up to the time of our going to press:

State vs. Margaret Dahmer. Retailing without a license.

State vs. John Watson. On a peace warrant. Case dismissed on payment of costs.

State vs. the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company. Indictment for a nusance in the matter of Boney Bridge. The jury brought in special verdict, leaving the question of law undecided.

State vs. J. W. Schenck. Indicted for a misdemeanor. A motion for a change of *venue* by affidavit was not granted. The State entered a *nol pros.*

D. A. Smith vs. J. W. Schenck. On an appeal from the decision of the Probate Court. The decision of the Court below was affirmed, and the order of arrest vacated.

State vs. James Usher. Peace warrant. Defendant dismissed on payment of costs.

State vs. Mary Davis. Peace warrant. Defendant bound over for six months to keep the peace and ordered to pay the costs.

State vs. Geo. Wilson. Peace warrant. Defendant dismissed on payment of costs.

State vs. Zack Taylor. Peace warrant. Defendant dismissed on payment of costs.

State vs. J. R. Davis. Assault and battery. Guilty. Defendant fined $10 and costs.

Gilbert Telfair. Peace warrant. Dismissed on payment of costs.

State vs. Henry Bowden. Larceny. Verdict guilty. Judgment suspended on payment of costs.

State vs. Spearman. Larceny. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to 10 years in the State penitentiary.

State vs. Wm. Marstellar. Assault and battery. Verdict guilty. Judgment sixpence and costs.

State vs. Wm. Marstellar. Assault and battery. Verdict not guilty.

State vs. Abe Simpson, Peter Simpson, Calvin Simpson and Wm. Barney. Larceny. Verdict not guilty.

State vs. Joshua Holland. Peace warrant. Case dismissed at prosecuter's costs.

State vs. Daniel Williams. Peace warrant. Dismissed at defendant's costs.

State vs. Edward Stanley alias Ned Glavis. Larceny. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to 12 months in the County Work House.

State vs. John Scott. Larceny. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to 5 years at hard labor in the State Penitentiary.

State vs. George Bailey. Larceny. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to 5 years at hard labor in the State Penitentiary.

State vs. James McWilliams and David Stewart. Larceny. Verdict not guilty as to both.

State vs. Henry Geyer. Peace warrant. Dismissed at defendant's costs.

State vs. John Watson. Disorderly conduct and misdemeanor. Appeal dismissed.

State vs. Isaac Hirshberg. For an assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill. Defendant called and failed to make his apperance, and after proclamation was made, judgment *nisi* was ordered by the Court.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

At Wheeling, West Virginia, the nail manufacturing operatives have struck.

Great damage has been done by the cold to Sea Island cotton and early fruits.

The adventists of Chicago were prepared to leave the world last Monday night.

The lower House of the Prussian Diet has passed the bill restricting ecclesiastical powers.

Reports from 20 towns in Western Pennsylvania indicate half a crop of wheat and fruit, owing to the cold snap

A Cleveland (Ohio) telegrams says nearly all the peaches, killed apples suffered, but wheat uninjured.

Reports from all parts of Kentucky show great damage to fruit and tabacco plants Other crops suffered triflingly.

The Resolution for the impeachment of Auditor Clinton passed the Louisiana House of Representatives by 73 to 21

At Philadelphia, a Camden and Amboy train struck a carriage on Eighth street, and one person was killed and another is dying.

At the Chicago billiard tourname,tn on Tuesday night, Liverman beat Horig 200 to 131; Gallagher beat Miller 200 to 90; Rhines beat McAffee 200 to 155.

The extensive oil cloth factory, belonging to the Eastern Manufacturing Company, at Elizabeth, N. J., was burned Wednesday morning. Loss, $100,000; insured for $25,000.

Mecklenburg

Mecklenburg, North Carolina, is to celebrate a centennial on the 20th of May. The guns of Lexington and Concord, which were heard round the world were also heard in Mecklenburg. So the Mecklenburgers met a month after those guns were fired, and resolved to throw off the British yoke. It was a little local outburst of independence highly commendable. The fact of the celebration is all right. The manner, if reports are correct, will be all wrong. The announcement is made that it is to be a grand pow-wow of the Confederates. The "lost cause" is to toot its horn once more. Ex-rebel Gen. Hill runs the committee of arrangements, and when some one proposed to invite the President he fairly frothed and foamed with rage. Under his dictation the committee "wash their hands clean of this thing" of inviting the President, and declare that they are "unwilling to bend the knee to the tyrant," to the "drunken debauchee," and so on to the end of this fresh manifesto. Mecklenburg can celebrate; Hill and other blatant ex-rebels in fact and real rebels at heart can continue to spit out fire and brimstone; Northren Democrats may excuse and extenuate, but thinking men will keep an eye upon these things.—*Albany State Journal.*

"I see very little of you," said an old gentleman at a Louisville ball to a young lady whom he had not met in a long time before. "I know it," was the artless reply, "but mother wouldn't allow me to wear a very low necked dress to-night, the weather is so cold."

THE CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

CAROLINA CENTRAL

Fast Freight Line

FREIGHTERS ARE NOTIFIED that Freight to the extent of five car loads per day each way, will be carried between Wilmington & Charlotte, through in TWELVE HOURS.

NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE STEAMERS'

freight will be promptly transferred and taken by this line.

Freight either way by car load will be carried to and from OLD DOMINION STEAMERS to Charlotte in twenty nine hours.

Regular freight trains through to Charlotte or Wilmington in twenty four hours.

☞ A Passenger Car will be carried on Freight train between Laurenburg and Wilmington.

S. L. FREMONT, General Sup't.

apr 23 2.

FOR THE INFORMATION —OF THE— PUBLIC.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE,

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C., April 14th, 1875.

IN ORDER to enable me to cleanse the city thoroughly, and with as little delay as possible, I have divided the city into four(4) Health Districts, with a health officer assigned to duty in each.

THE FIRST DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer J. H. Brown, embraces that portion of the city north of Market and East of Fifth streets.

THE SECOND DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer C. C. Taylor, embraces that portion of the city north of Market and West of Fifth streets.

THE THIRD DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer A. J. Denton, embraces that portion of the city south of Market and east of Fifth Streets.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer S. F. Walcott, embraces that portion of the City South of Market and West of Fifth Streets.

The Health Officers may be designated by the yellow rosette, and they are instructed to inspect and report all uncleanliness to my Office.

It is hoped that the Citizens generally will co-operate with me in this important work, and begin the needed cleaning without further delay.

Any person requiring the service or a Scavanger may report the fact to the Health Officer of the Division in which the work is to be done, or at my office, and the matter shall have the promptest attention.

Trusting no further appeal too our good Citizens may be required, and that our City shall be a model in neatness during the coming Summer.

I am, very respectfully,
J. H. ROBINSON,
City Marshal.

april 15-tf

Wheeler & Wilson's ROTARY-HOOK LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES

MORE THAN

1,000,000

OF THEIR

FAMILY MACHINES

In USE.

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY trial has demonstrated their superiority.

"WHEELER & WILSON'S NEW No. 6 MACHINE must eventually supersede all others now run with, which it comes in competition. We recommend for it the highest award which it is in the power of the Institute to bestow."—From the unanimous Report of the five Judges of the American Institute, New York, 1874.

The Board of Managers unanimously approved the report, and recommended for this machine the Gold Medal of the Institute.

The Board of Direction unanimously approved this recommendation, and awarded the Gold Medal to Wheeler & Wilson, the only gold medal awarded for a Sewing Machine by the American Institute for many years.

The Austrian Official Report of the Vienna Exposition, pronounced it "the marvel of the Exposition," and added, "this universal machine sews the heaviest leather harness and the finest gauze with a truly pearl stitch."

The Grand Medal of Progress was awarded for it.

What the Leading Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes say of WHEELER & WILSON'S New No. 6 SEWING MACHINE.

We, manufacturers of boots and shoes are using Wheeler & Wilson's New No. 6 Sewing Machine in all kinds of stitching on our work, and confidently believe that it will supersede all others in this branch of manufacturers, for the following reasons.

1. The work done by this machine is superior to that of any other in variety, amount, excellence and beauty.

2. This machine is more durable than any other of its class, requiring much less outlay for repairs and renewal of parts.

3. It does the coupling or stitching of button holes in a most elegant and substantial manner, without the expense of royalty.

In short, because by the use of this machine we can turn out superior work at less cost than with any other.

Signed by many.

☞ It is fast superseding all other machines for leather work.

WHEELER & WILSON'S New No. 7 MACHINE,

now for the first time introduced to the public, ranks in excellence with their famous No. 6 Machine, but has some modifications adapting it to special classes of work. The Tailor will find it as well suited to his work as is No. 6 to leather work. It might properly be termed the Tailor's Machine.

Send for Circular to

Wheeler & Wilson M'f'g Co., 44—14th St., New York.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING RATIONS and Ship Chandlery for U. S. Revenue Marine Vessels.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, April 9, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, Wednesday, May 5th, 1875, for supplying rations and ship chandlery for the use of crews and vessels of the United States Revenue Marine Service in this collection District for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1876.

Schedules of articles of ship chandlery to be bid for, will be furnished on application, to this office. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT, Collector.

april 16—td

D. L. RUSSELL,

Attorney at Law,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office at residence, corner of Second and Dock Streets. mar28-tf

INSURANCE ROOMS OF Atkinson & Manning.

$70.000.000

ASSETS REPRESENNTED.

FIRE.

Insurance Co. of North America, Philadelphia.
Phœnix Insurance Company, New York.
Continental Insurance Company, New York.
N. Britain & Mercantile Ins. Co., London.
Hartford Fire Insurance Co., Hartford.
National Fire Insurance Company, Hartford.
Springfield F. & M. Ins. Co., Massachusetts.

MARINE.

Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co., New York.
Insurance Co. of North America, Philadelphia.

LIFE.

Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co. Hartford.

mar 29—tf

BEST

IN THE

WORLD!

NEW PROCESS

EMPIRE FLOUR

Every Package

Guaranteed,

WE ARE COMPLIMENTED daily

by old and new friends of this

Celebrated Brand

And we have the consent to use names if necessary. One trial is all we ask, and no other Brand will be used.

REMEMBER THE

NEW PROCESS EMPIRE.

IN BARRELS,

HALF BARRELS,

BAGS,

AND

ANY QUANTITY TO SUIT.

FOR SALE ONLY BY

GEO. MYERS,

11 and 13 South Front St.

march 29—tf

THE WEEKLY POST

J. J. CASSIDEY, Associate Editor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1875.

Surprising to see such Union papers as the Times of New Berne, and New North State of Greensboro, advocating the Charlotte Democratic Jubilee, and advising that New Berne and Greensboro be represented. Is it possible, gentlemen, that you have no resentment? Are you going to allow the ku klux white leaguers to use you for their hellish purposes? No Republican in North Carolina should think of sinking himself so low as to attend such a place. These fellows have deliberately insulted the President of the nation, and, they did so, as they say themselves, because he is a Republican. And then Republicans are going to assist in making it a success; to assist in making Unionism despised and traitors respected. God save the country.

USURY LAW.

We have been informed that one man, Mr. Samuel E. Westray, has withdrawn seventy-five thousand dollars from this city since the insane Legislature passed the usury bill, and sent it to Chicago for investment; and he is now foreclosing about twenty thousand dollars worth of mortgages for the same purpose. The property will probably be sacrificed. Who is responsible for the outrage? Mr. Westray is not: he has a right to send his money where he can get the most for it. Every man that has a thimble of brains can answer the question: that God forsaken Legislature is responsible, and it should forever damn them in the eyes of every business and honest man; it should, as it has done, damn the democratic party for having such a set of miserably incompetent man as those fellows were, who have just left Raleigh, as we hope and believe never to disgrace the legislative halls again.

THE CONVENTION QUESTION

That portion of the people of North Carolina who believe in the doctrine of equal rights—that there is danger to all when in any respect the rights of any class are infringed upon—that there is no safety for any American citizen except in the security of each and every citizen in these rights, ought to stand like a wall of adamant against the purposes of the proposers of the Constitutional Convention. That other class of our citizens who imagine that they can proceed regardless of the theories of popular government, to infringement upon the absolute and positive equality of rights, ought to halt before the abyss which lies not far ahead of them. Break down the principle now assumed in the Constitution of the United State, that one citizen possesses precisely and completely the same rights as another, and the whole fabric of our governmental structure falls to the ground.

The late Legislature which passed the act calling the Convention, in a preamble declared that, "the present Constitution of North Carolina is, in many important particulars, unsuited to the wants and condition of our people," and that "in the judgment of this General Assembly, a Convention of the people is the only sure, and is besides the speediest and most economical mode of altering or amending it, and believing the end in view utterly impracticable by legislative enactment on account of the great number of discordant and conflicting provisions of the Constitution as it now is." Then follow the provisions of the act. The most notable part of the act is that limiting the powers of the Convention, as follows:

(1.) The Homestead and Personal Property Exemptions, the mechanics' and laborers' lien, and the rights of married women as now secured by law, nor to alter or amend section 3 or 5 article V of said Constitution, nor change the ratio between the poll and property tax as therein published; nor shall the said Convention have power to propose or adopt any amendment or ordinance vacating any office or term of office now existing and filled or hold by virtue of any electioy or appointment under the existing laws; but the said Convention may recommend the abolishment of any office when the present term therein shall expire or vacancies, otherwise than as now, and limiting the term thereof. Nor shall said Convention adopt or propose any plan or amendment or scheme or compensation to the owners of emancipated slaves, nor for the payment of any liability incurred wholly or in part in aid of the late war between the States, nor for the restoration of imprisonment for debt; nor shall they require or propose any educational or property qualification for office or voting; nor shall said Convention pass any ordinances legislative in their character, except such as are necessary to submit the amended Constitution to the people for their ratification or rejection, or to convene the General Assembly.

Now, we have several comments to make upon those specious provisions quoted above. 'When the Legislature declared that "the present Constitution of North Carolina is, in many important particulars, *unsuited* to the *wants* and condition of our people," why did they not specify in detail? Why did they not inform the people in what particulars the present Constitution was "unsuited" to their wants? Why will not some of the advocates of Convention state *what* is required to be done? Why will not some newspaper do it?—It is remarkable that no man nor newspaper has specified the particulars in which the Constitution is defective. Don't they dare to do it? Is there a "cat in the meal?" Are they afraid or ashamed to avow their purposes? If not, why don't they state to the public in what respect they propose to alter the Constitution? The plain answer is there is fraud and deception in the matter, and the demagogues who intend by this Convention to defraud the people of their rights do not dare to say so. We call upon the advocates of the Convention to announce their policy. Let them say openly that they intend to abolish the township system and restore the old county courts, to have the magistrates appointed by the Legislature *for life*, to give them the power of regulating the poll tax so that in Craven, New Hanover, Bladen, Halifax, Warren and other strong Republican counties it can be put up at the will of the county court to *ten* or *fifteen* dollars, (a law in the meantime being passed requiring each voter to show his tax receipt before he is allowed to vote), thus disfranchising every man who cannot pay this unequal poll tax. Let them say that they intend to remove all obstacles to the passage of a tenant law, so stringent that the tenant shall practically be in the power of the landholder, thus throwing the power into the hands of the landholders. Let them say, for short, that they intend effectully to upset and demolish the present *poor man's* Constitution and establish one for *rich* men and landholders, a Constitution thoroughly aristocratic, and for the benefit of *caste*. Let them at all events announce to the public what they propose to do, what "oppression" and evils, under which "our people" are now suffering under the present Constitution, they propose to eradicate. Let them, finally, explain, demonstrate, elucidate, portray, depict what the enormous evils are under which "our people" see act are suffering and exactly what they intend to do to remedy them. *Let the snake come out of his hole*, so that it can be seen at full length!

All we have to say about the restrictions in the act at present is this:—1st. They are simply the sugar-coating to an unpalatable pill, put out to appease the indignation and quiet the apprehensions of the people. 2d. It is an open question whether they are of any binding force whatever. When the Convention assembles it is the *sovereign people* assembled. The people are there themselves. They can do whatever they please in their sovereign capacity, of course within the Constitution of the United States.

Undoubtedly the safest thing to be done under the circumstances is, for all opponents of the Convention to unite upon a common platform, and vote for *no man* who will not pledge himself to vote, immediately after organization, for an adjournment *sine die*. On this broad platform we can defeat, a second time, this nefarious plot against the people and the prosperity of the State. This done and the ghost of the old oligarchy, which has been stalking about for the last two years, invoking respect and filling the air with sepulchral warnings, will vanish and give place to the fresh genius of progress and prosperity.

POLITICS AND RELIGION.

We have taken occasion in another place to make some remarks regarding the position taken by a certain minister of religion on one of the political questions of the day.

We do not wish to be understood as raising any objection at all to any man, be he a clergyman or be he a layman, entertaining any political views that may seem to him right and proper, but we *do* object to his rushing himself into the political newspapers and giving expressions to opinions upon the issues of which one of the most bloody and sanguinary wars has been fought known to modern times.

We have too high a regard for a gentleman who wears the sacred garb of a Minister of the Gospel, to reconcile it to our mind to see him step aside from the high position which he of right ought to hold, keeping himself "unspotted from the world," and condescend to the dirty tricks too often resorted to by politicians to carry their points and make the worse appear the better cause.

We hope that Mr. Hiden will read, ponder and inwardly digest the remarks we have made regarding him, and that hereafter he will attend strictly to the business of his sacred calling and not again dabble in politics, and we hope that our advice will have better effect on him than the similar advice which we gave our Presbyterian neighbor a short while ago on a similar subject.

We then took exception to some remarks our neighbor made, and read him a lesson on the subject, but the "old Adam" will stick out, and now again we find him, in his issue of last week, in his domestic news column, making slurring remarks about a high judicial court of the land.

We ask the Presbyterian if it intended to convey the idea to its readers that the court of claims at Washington is composed of a pack of villains, and cut throats, and highwaymen who, when they have a defenceless man within their grasp, and after having robbed him and have the warrant of law for depriving him of his life, turn around to the abject and beseeching culprit and graciously tell him "you may have your life, but your *pocket book* I will keep!"?

If the Presbyterian intends to come out and array itself as the champion of the rebellion; if it is to be considered as the organ of the ku klux, white league democracy, why don't it have the honesty and candor to say so? Why does it wear the garb of heaven to serve the devil in? Why don't it try to be honest enough to say plainly that it thinks the good and pure men who compose the Court of Claims are a pack of scoundrels?

In the name of all that is good, we protest against this method of *so-called* religious journalism. If the Presbyterian is really a political journal, let it remove the statement that it flaunts to the world that it is a "Religious Newspaper," and let it sail under its true colors and be known by its true name.

CONVENTION.

The good people of the State of North Carolina will groan for many a day over the burdens imposed on them by the Legislature lately in session. No one can point out any single act of legislation performed by them calculated to benefit the State at large; some acts for the personal benefit of themselves or some of their favored friends, but nothing for the general welfare.

On the other hand it is a plain and palpable fact that they sold themselves for the basest and meanest of partizan purposes, and their constituencies will long execrate them for it.

Not content with running the State to an expense of hundreds of thousands of dollars for their own per diem compensation and milage, and making outrageously large appropriations for various purposes which it would have been better not to have made at this time considering the stringency and tightness in the money market and in commercial circles, they have called a Constitutional Convention which, when assembled, if controled by such men as called it, will run the already overburdened State to some hundreds of thousands of dollars more expense.

The expense of holding the election throughout the State for delegates to this Convention cannot now be prevented, nor can the expense incident to the assembling of the delegates in Raleigh at the appointed time be prevented, but any expense beyond the items just shown, can be and *ought* to be prevented.

How?

It is a well known fact that although the only capital the democrats have had to go on for a long time past, has been the necessity of a Convention because of the short comings and the long comings contained or not contained in the present constitution, yet we see when the Legislature does actually go to work to provide for the calling of this much needed Constitutional Convention, they found so many good things in the present constitution that were entirely unexceptionable in their opinion, that they expressly provided that, whatever else the convention might see fit in its wisdom to do, it could not and should not touch *them*.

But in case the democrats should control the convention, could they be depended on *not* to interfere with the homestead exemption laws? Could they be depended on not to change any of the other laws that the Legislature thought so sound and good, and which it provided they should not alter? It is the evident intention of the democrats, should they have a majority in the Convention, to disregard the restrictions imposed by the Legislature, and at one fell swoop strike from the statute book of our State that great and inestimable gift of the Republican Party to the poor man of North Carolina, the Real Estate and Personal Property Exemption Law, which for the first time since North Carolina became a state, was passed in 1868.

And that is not all that they will do; they will legislate away that great right which all freemen ought to possess; the right to vote and chose their rulers. We do not mean to say that they will make a law to the effect that *no one* shall vote, but that they will make a law requiring every poor man to show his poll tax receipt before he can deposit his balot, and authorize the Legislature to impose a poll tax amounting to fifteen or twenty dollars.

And the many other things that they would do, who could tell? Who could tell *where* they would stop in their mad haste and zeal to disfranchise poor men, and *all* men who will not be led by them or go with them in their endeavors to take the State out of the Union, re-establish human slavery, and bring on another bloody war?

This unhappy state of affairs can be prevented by the Union Republican Party of North Carolina sending good and true men to the convention who will go there pledged to meet, organize and adjourn *sine die*, leaving the good old State to thrive and prosper for years to come under the laws under which she has thriven and prospered for years past. Let them pursue this course and all will be well, and the State be saved the expense and anarchy and confusion into which her disloyal sons would hurry her.

Two things in this world that should not be trifled with—a woman's opinion and the business end of a wasp.

RELIGION AND POLITICS.

And now cometh the Rev. J. C. Hiden to the front to air his learning and to show his familiarity with the ancient languges, in support of the divinity of slavery. "Slavery was not wrong," says this learned divine, "slavery was right, slavery was divine." "Our slaves were wrenched from us, might triumphing over right;" and so forth, and so on, with a philological argument which has been made and repeated a thousand times before by reverend preachers whose flocks were devoted to "our peculiar institutions," and who would have cut off the official head of any blessed pastor who was suspected of the least disloyalty. Yea, verily, as bread and butter was a good thing to have about the house, so was intense devotion to "our peculiar institution" a very good and necessary quality for him who lived by administering to spiritual wants. In truth this was not so much the fault of the preachers as of a social system which fettered the mind and made freedom impossible.

A system founded on chattel slavery would not bear discussion, and its only safety was in the intolerance and bigotry which it ruthlessly maintained until its fall.

But has it fallen? We suspect that this Rev. Mr. Hiden and his confederates are not altogether certain about that. Is not this matter of slavery still an open question? If not, why this discussion of its authority and rightfulness? The excuse that it is to vindicate the truth of history, is rather thin. If this be its object, why rush into political newspapers with partizan inuendos?

The subject was worn threadbare twenty years ago. If slavery cannot stand upon the monuments that have been erected to its support by master minds struggling to preserve it, does any one think that a little newspaper squib can contribute to save it from the condemnation of mankind?

If slavery is right, why should it not be re-established? Why should we not claim the property of which we have been robbed? If the invader found us in the possession of this legitimate property, the holding of which was sanctioned by Divine authority, and he robbed us of it, why should we not seize the first opportunity to recover it back? Surely there can be nothing in this inconsistent with the strictest right and most sacred duty. To refuse to act up to this would be sheer wrong and base cowardice.

We will review this subject and show that the restoration of chattel slavery is among the questions of the day, and with a State rights President at Washington, among the probabilities of the future.

THE USURY LAW.

The Journal says that since the passage of the usury law by the Legislature last winter $100,000 has been driven from the borders of our State and has sought remunerative investment in the western States. Probably this is so, who knows? but while one cannot with any certainty rely on anything that may be found in the Journal, we are willing to concede to that veracious paper the credit for having told the truth for this time.

And *who* passed this usury bill? Who were the men who made a *law* of this monstrosity? Who is to blame in this matter? Of whom was the late Legislature composed?

The same men who so rashly, and against the wishes and interests of the people of this State passed the bill calling a constitutional convention, were the very men who passed this usury bill which has already driven $100,000 from the borders of this State. These men, under no instructions from their constituents as to their wishes or interests on the question of convention, rushed headlong into the measure regardless of the consequences, are the same men who rushed with the same impetuosity into this usury question, and the result will show that in the same way the passage of the usury bill has been the means of injuring our State to an untold amount, so will the convention be the means of injuring the State to an untold amount by the disruption of what was thought a system that would last for many years to come, but which the democrats in their insane haste for distinction, are attempting to destroy.

I never saw Mrs. Swisshelm, thank goodness; but what a perfect ridiculous old creature she must be. According to her account no live man could be found who would venture to kiss her, and so she was obliged to go and unscrew a dead man's coffin and kiss him. I never heard of anything so dreadful in the whole course of my life.

Mrs. Swisshelm's letter is enough for me. I can understand just what a dreadful old person she must be. She wears trousers, I am told, besides that perfectly preposterous garment, the "chemiloon." If I was a man I would no more kiss such a woman than I would kiss a pair of tongs that had been left out over night in a snow bank.

Kissing, when done innocently, is as innocent as strawberries and cream, and as nice. If Mrs. Swisshelm could only grow young and pretty, and take of her trousers and dress like a Christian, she would soon change her mind about kissing. Her letter is the expression of a cross old woman's envious mind, and she ought to be ashamed of herself.—*Kate*, in *Graphic*.

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PILOTS were notified a few days since to cause vessels from Havana and Key West to come to for inspection by Quarantine Physician.

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F. W. POTTER, Quarantine Physician Port of Wilmington, N. C.

Smithville, N. C., April 7th, 1875.

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THE WEEKLY POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1875.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

The U. S. District Court for the Cape Fear District of the Eastern District of North Carolina, convenes in this city on the third day of next month (May.)

On looking over the list of jurors who have been drawn for this court, we find that of the whole number drawn (thirty two,) twenty eight are white men, and twenty seven are democrats. There are five republicans drawn, one of which, a white man, is not liable to do jury duty, and four are colored men.

This sort of thing has gone on about long enough, and as a Republican, and in the name of Republicans, we protest against it. We are not very familiar with the *modus operandi* of drawing juries for the Federal Courts, but we have observed for many terms past that this court has been, in a great measure, run in the interests of certain cliques, and the matter of drawing the juries left to persons who seem to think, judging by their actions, that it is the duty imposed upon them, to entirely ignore republicans and have none but ku-klux in the jury box.

We call the attention of Judge Brooks to this matter, and beg, for the sake of the purity of his judicial ermine, that such palpable and flagrant injustice may not be permitted to prevail any longer.

France Since the War.

It is always pleasing to observe the tone of pitying condescension which the average American newspaper speaks of France and of French politics and politicians. The French are not such bad people, in their way; they have some very good qualities; but, bless you, they are not fit for self government. They are too ignorant, too impetuous and too much given to quarreling among themselves; they think more of party than of country, and cannot be persuaded to harmonize their differences for the common good. They are continually seeking after change, and no one can tell how long any particular government they may set up will last. It is a great pity, for we feel very kindly toward the French after what they once did for us; but what can you expect from such people? We think we do not exaggerate nor misrepresent the prevailing tone of the minor newspapers of this country in their comments upon French affairs during the past few years; we have seen the same fine consciousness of superiority cropping out in more than one paper with some pretensions to sense within a very short time, in connection with the recent compromise in the Assembly. It is only the utter ludicrousness of the thing that prevents such twaddle from offending sensible people. The same papers whose noble intellects find France so pitable have given in their news columns most remarkable proofs of France's strength and of the political capacity of the French people. The way in which they stood up to the fight with Germany, after they found themselves betrayed, without leaders and apparently ruined, was in itself a marvelous thing. But to see them crushed and defeated and torn with internal strife, setting resolutely to work to accomplish order and to build up again the prosperity they had lost, was a still grander sight. We say that these people have not a capacity for self government; and yet we have seen them without a settled government, without a constitution without even an established body of precedent, or any governmental institutions that command the support of all, not only governing themselves and maintaining a degree of order and of exemption from crime such as the Empire never knew, but developing the resources of the country, paying the fine imposed by Germany, which was thought too heavy a burden for any nation to discharge, with apparent ease, and all this time finding opportunity to discuss among themselves, peacefully and carefully, no less momentous a question than of the form and character of the government under which they would choose to live. Compare the condition of France to-day with her condition at the close of the war when Paris was under the Commune; see what has been accomplished in five short years, and reflect that this has not been accomplished by any "strong government," any central despotism like that which so nearly brought France to final ruin, but by the French people themselves, and then say if they need our patronage. They do need our sympathy in their trials and in the bitter punishment they have suffered for their past follies; but for the way in which they have grappled with and overcome appalling dangers and difficulties they command our admiration.

There was a vessel of the United States Navy at one time known as the Harriet Lane. She was named in honor of the neice of James Buchanan, who was then the Democratic President of the United States. She was used as a pleasure yacht by members of Mr. Buchanan's administration; but, strange to say, her use in that way did not suggest to the Democratic editors of the day that military and naval power threatened the chuntry with unexampled tyranny. It is within the memory of many of our readers that the Government was called upon to pay all the expenses incident to her pleasure trips, including champagne lunches; but that was before the Detective press came into existence. Now, all that is necessary to arouse a storm of indignation on the part of the Detective journalists and their feeble array of followers is a suspicion that while a Government vessel is in commission she may be used, all the expenses incident to her use being defrayed by private parties, for purposes similar to that to which the Harriet Lane was devoted when the Government footed all the bills. Surely, we live in technically honest times; but there are some people who seek and admire consistency.—*Republican.*

War Alarms From Europe.

For some time past it has been manifest that war-clouds were again threatening to darken the European horizon. War rumors of an alarming character freely circulate on the Continent, and from time to time in an aggravated form find their way across the Atlantic. The late series of wars, which reached one climax at Sadowa and another climax at Sedan, have not completely purged the political atmosphere. Great and effective work was done; but the task was not completed; and it is no longer to be doubted that before all outstanding difficulties are removed and peace established on a sure and permanent basis another and a larger war is necessary. Within the last few days these war rumors have been waxing louder and louder. Prussia has found a cause of quarrel with Belgium because of her inveterate habit of nursing conspiracies and harboring would-be assassins; and the Berlin Post has published a most bellicose article which is certain to exercise a disturbing influence on the general public.

* * * * * *

We are not disposed to attach too much importance to the editorial articles of semi-official journals. The purpose which they are intended to serve is not unfrequently very different from the avowed purpose. The blow which seems to be aimed in one direction is really meant to strike in another. It is not to be denied, however, that when such articles can be published under the eye of, and, apparently, with the approval of such a man as Bismarck, the inference may safely be drawn that trouble is brewing. They are feelers; and the real object is to test the public pulse. It is distinctly stated by the Berlin Post, reported in the Herald of Friday last, that a vigorous attempt has been made to secure an alliance which shall combine Austria, France and Italy. As we have said before, we have no means of knowing whether this report is well founded. It It must be admitted, however, that the question of alliance is the great question of the hour. The next great European war will be fought, not by one nation as against another nation, but by Europe divided into two hostile camps. The anti-Catholic sentiment of Germany and the pro-Catholic sentiment of Austria, France and Italy give a color of truth to the reported alliance as well as to help explain the object of the war. In the article refered to, it is doubted whether such a measure is possible. But the German people are distinctly told that it is time for them to awake from their slumbers when such things are being talked of. An alliance such as that indicated might give France her revenge; and it might restore his temporality to the Holy Father. But it might range Russia on the side of Germany, and so lead, among other things, to the extinction of Austria, to the further humiliation of France, and to a State of things in Rome not pleasing to contemplate. At present we are dealing with rumor. A few weeks from now we may be dealing with fact. It will be well if all outstanding questions fitted to become causes of war shall be amicably settled. Meanwhile what with France burning for revenge, with this fierce ecclesastical strife daily becoming more bitter, and with those large armies impatient for action, is cannot be said that the outlook is reassuring.—*Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.*

When I go to the country to visit my relations, writes M. Quad, the spare bed rises up before my imagination days before I start, and I shiver as I remember how cold and gravelike the sheets are. I put off the visit as long as possible, solely on account of that spare bed. I don't like to tell them that I had rather sleep on a picket fence than to enter that spare room, and so they know nothing of my sufferings.

The spare bed is always as near a mile and a half from the rest of the beds as it can be put. It is either upstairs at the head of the hall, or off the parlor. The parlor curtains have not been raised for weeks; everything is as prim as old maid's bonnet, and the bed is as square and true as if it had been made up to a carpenter's rule.

No matter whether it be summer or winter, the bed is like ice, and it sinks down in a way to make one shiver. The sheets are slippery clean, the pillow slips rustle like shrouds, and one dare not stretch his legs down for fear of kicking against a tombstone.

One sinks down until he is lost in the hollow, and foot by foot the prim bedposts vanish from sight. He is worn out and sleepy, but he knows that the rest of the family are so far away that no one could hear him if he should shout for an hour, and this makes him nervous. He wonders if any one ever died in that room, and straightway he sees faces of dead persons, hears strange noises, and presently feels a chill galloping up and down his back.

Did any one ever pass a comfortable night in a spare bed? No matter how many quilts and spreads covered him, he could not get warm, and if he accidently fell asleep it was to wake with a start under the impression that a dead man was pulling his nose. It will be days and weeks before he recovers from the impression, and yet he must suffer in silence, because the spare bed was assigned him in token of esteem and affection.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Garibaldi is occupied, among other schemes, in planting the famous Eucalyptus globulus (Australian gum-tree) around Rome, with a view to prevent malaria. Travlers in the South of Europe have now an opportunity of admiring noble specimens of this tree in the promenades and public gardens of Nice, Cannes, Hyeres and Algiers; while in Spain its health giving properties are well known and appreciated. In 1860 the eucalyptus was first introduced into Spain on account of its hygienic virtues, and these were so soon discovered by the poor people of Valencia, that they used to steal the leaves for the purpose of making decoctions. The Cape of Good Hope, Corsica, Sicily, California and Cuba have also their plantations. The eucalyptus, in fact, is making the tour of the world. Already efforts are being made to introduce the tree into Ceylon as an antidote to jungle fever. Unfortunately, it is too delicate to stand English springs.

The Centennial Shaping Itself Into Form.

The Executive Committee of the United States Centennial Commission, now in session, have agreed to the following as the system of awards to be adopted at the Centennial: Awards shall be based upon written reports attested by the signatures of their authors. Two hundred judges shall be appointed to make such reports, one-half of whom shall be foreigners, and one-half citizens of the United States. They will be selected for their known qualifications and character, and will be experts in departments to which they will be respectively assigned. The foreign members of this body will be appointed by the commission of each country and in conformity with the distrubution and allotment to each, which will be hereafter announced. The judges from the United States will be appointed by the Centennial Commission. The sum of $1,000 will be paid to each commissioned judge for personal expenses. Reports and awards shall be based upon merit. The elements of merit shall be held to include considerations relating to originality, invention, discovery, utility, quality, skill, workmanship, fitness for the purpose intended, adaptation to public wants, economy and cost. Each report will be delivered to the Centennial Commission as soon as completed for final award and publication. Awards will be finally decreed by the United States Centennial Commission, in compliance with the act of Congress, and will consist of a diploma, with a uniform bronze medal, and a special report of the judges on the subject of the award. Each exhibitor will have the right to reproduce and publish the report awarded to him, but the United States Centennial Commission reserves the right to publish and dispose of all reports in the manner it thinks best for public information, and also to embody and distribute the reports as records of the Exhibition.

There is no middle ground between Mr. Beecher and his accusers. His testimony on the vital points at issue in the great Brooklyn trial is in direct contradiction of everything his enemies have said against him. Either he is the most stupendous liar the world ever produced, or the Moultons and Tilton are the most infamous wretches that the human imagination can conceive. It is noticeable, however, that Mr. Beecher's testimony thus far is consistent and straightforward, while that of Mrs. Moulton and Tilton has been contradicted by other witnesses than Beecher himself. Mr. Moulton's statements, it is true, have not been shaken seriously; but Mr. Beecher's explanations will serve to clear away some of the doubts to which they gave rise. The truth is that this trial has placed the public in an awkard position. The two sides are so forcibly put that the one which is printed last, like the man who told the last lie in the lying match, has the advantage.

The aged man who attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat and afterwards jumping into the Hudson river at the Elysian Fields, above Hoboken, is still confined in the county jail. He recovered to conciousness on Tuesday evening, but refused to give any account of himself. As soon as he was alone he attempted to dash his brains out against the iron grating of the cell door, covering himself with blood and inflicting a number of serious wounds. He has steadily refused to take any food. Dr. Lowenthal thinks the man is insane, but his keepers thinks he is not.

In the office of one of the Detroit hotels recently a gentleman snapped his finger to a boot-black, and as he put his foot on the box, he said: "You look like a good, smart boy." "See here, mister!" replied the boy, as he rose up a brush in either hand, "I've had that game played on me a dozen times, and now I want to know whether this is a cash shine or whether your'e going to pat me on the head when I get through and tell me that I'll by Governor of Michigan some day?"

Gov. Tilden has pardoned Ingersoll on the pretence that he will be used as a good witness agninst certain unpunished member of the Tammany ring. This is a mistake. Boss Tweed himself should have been pardoned. He would make the best witness, because he knows more about Tammany rascality than any other member of the gang. He would also be useful in securing the Democratic nomination for President to Tilden. "Give the old man another chance."

The island of Cuba is still the theater of a bitter contest for the control of its government and the preservation of the right and authority of the Spanish rule. Spain, it is said, will send fifteen thousand additional trroops to crush the insurrection. It will require more than that number of the soldiers of Spain to crush out the determined spirit of independence that inspires the Cubans in their continued resistance to tyranny.

Will some of our Democratic cotemporaries be kind enough to inform us how it happened that in the Fourth Congressional District of the State of Georgia, with a colored population of of 64,276 and a white popuiation of 67,746, there were only seventeen Republican votes cast? Is it claimed that the colored voters all voted the Democratic ticket?

Save more than a year's taxes by refusing to vote for any delegate to the convention who will not pledge himself to favor an immediate adjournment. It is much easier for legislatures and conventions to spend five hundred thousand dollars, than it is for the people to earn that sum.

"Yes, sir," yelled a preacher in a Dakota church, one Sunday morning, "there's more lying, and swearing, and stealing, and general deviltry to the square inch in this here town than all the rest of the American country," and then the congregation got up and dumped the preacher out of the window.

Machinery has reached a great state of perfection. An exchange remarks: "We recently saw some burnt peas put into the hopper of a coffee mill, and in less than two minutes they were occupying a place in a grocery window, labelled 'Fine Old Mocha.'

VARIETIES.

If anything can satisfy the soaring ambition of the average Long Islander, it is to sit on a corner's jury.

"May heaven bless and keep you from your own true love, Benjamin Herrick," was the way the letter ended.

They wondered at the short collections in a Missouri church, and investigated to find that one of the collectors had tar in the top of his hat.

The saddest thing in life is the spectacle afforded by a young person who has burnt all her hair off her forehead with a hot slate pencil and cannot afford to buy a row of curls.

A lady at Memphis says she doesn't want any jewelry, hasn't a looking-glass in the house, and wouldn't take a silk dress as a gift. Memphis has another living curiosity—a cross-eyed cat.

In the note of the highest soprano the sound-waves vibrate about 1,500 times to the second; but the tail of a moquito-bitten dog, or the tonge of an irate woman, can lay over that without any exertion to speak of.

A country doctor, in writing a letter of condolence to the widow of a late member of the Legislature, says: "I cannot tell how pained I was to hear that your husband had gone to heaven. We were besom friends, but now we shall never meet again."

Belle Seymour, of Memphis, put on a man's attire, and worked with a gang of city laborers for three months. It does not appear how her sex was discovered, but John Henry says he'll bet a nickel it was because she sat down on the floor to put her shoes and stockings on.

A henpecked husband is seldom blessed with troops of friends. His "modest stillness and humility" are perhaps virtues, but somehow or other folks won't rally much round a man who isn't capable of getting up and raising a row when the occasion calls for it.

A man in Sacramento read on a sign: "Oysters in every style for twenty-five cents;" so he went in, and had a raw, fry, stew, pan roast and fancy roast, and when he got through he put down a quarter, remarking to the astonished caterer, "That's what your sign says."

St. Matthew says to the disputatious, "Agree with thine adversary quickly," which is very well as far as goes; but if your adversary is one of those unpleasant creatures who keep on wanting satisfaction, like enough you'll eventually find salve of more service than St. Matthew.

A young blood met his sweetheart's little brother near her residence, and he said unto the blood: "T'aint no use goin' up home now. Sis Jane's puttin on her clean shirt." The young man says life is a hollow mockery, and he always did know that the course of true love would never run smooth.

When a girl crops her front hair, and pulls it down over her forehead like a Mexican mustang, and then ties a piece of red velvet around her neck, who can wonder at the number of pale-faced young men, that throw away their ambition, and pass sleepless nights in trying to raise down on their upper lips?

The people didn't want a Convention and the Democratic leaders knew it. But the leaders do, and hence by party whip and spur they forced the Democratic Members of the Legislature to vote for the bill. Now let the people rebuke these leaders and assert their will by nominating and electing such delegates only as will agree to vote for an immediate adjournment *sine die*.—Do this and the "leaders" hereafter will be careful to consult the wishes of the people before again attempting movements of such importance.

"Ah, if I were only half as good a man as she is a woman," said a loving husband to himself, tenderly regarding his wife through the crack of the half-open door of the room, where she was sitting with clasped hands and closed eyes, as if in holy communion with her Maker: "What a picture for an artist, just as she looks now—praying, no doubt, for the pastor." Then he stole softly into the apartment, hoping not to arouse her, but she sprang toward him, eagerly exclaiming: "O, Charley, I've been thinking ever so much if I hadn't better send that bonnet back to be retrimmed."

When the wicked are in power, the people mourn says the wise man; but with a legislature more othodox than the Thirty Nine Articles, how happy ought we to be! We can scarcely be living up to our privileges. Did any other people ever have the inestimable gift of a legislature which could so commingle gerrymander and piety? Prince Hal had a friend who with facility went from "praying to purse-stealing;" but Jack Falstaff has a compeer in one Platt D. Walker, who, while shouting his orthodoxy, was concocting with his brother saints a plan for robbing his fellow-citizens of their votes.

The people of North Carolina want prosperity, not catechism. They prefer goods to orthodoxy. Ireland, said Sidney Smith, instead of singing "Erin go Bragh" had better sing, "Erin go another pig in the cabin." While this legislature is improving upon the Thirty Nine Articles of the Creed, all the other articles which men value have diminished much below that number, and are becoming exceeding scarce. What we shall eat and what we shall drink and wherewithal shall we be clothed are questions pressing upon not a few of the people very unpleasantly for solution. Not a solitary measure passed this eminently godly Assembly, which tended even to make labor more abundant, or to relieve the distress of our farmers. Every measure had but one object, to secure the continued dominancy of the democratic party. Praise God and Gerrymander was the motto; and the people of our good old state, oppressed with debt and taxes, are like Job, to sit in the dirt, stripped of all wordly goods and starve and be pious.—*New North State.*

NOTICE TO SHIPERS.

The CLYDE LINE

New York and Wilmington Steamship Company.

TO MEET THE WANTS TO THE TRADE have added another Steamer to the Line and will sail from NEW YORK every

Wednesday & Saturday at 3 P. M.

From Pier 13 North River.

SEMI-WEEKLY FROM EACH PORT.

☞ Hereafter shippers can rely upon the prompt and regular sailing of these Steamers from New York as advertised, as the Company has determined to adopt regular sailing days, and with the additional steamer, there can be no cause for delay in shipments.

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A. D. CAZAUX, Agent,

ap 9—tf Wilmington, N. C.

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COFFEES of all kinds at reduced Prices, FISH, CASE GOODS of all kinds, TOILET SOAPS, Fine Pale and Common SOAPS, Twenty different kinds of TONIC BITTERS,

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And will advocate the exercise of more backbone on the part of the men who claim to belong to said party.

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We shall give the latest

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Great pains will be taken to give *A Correct Statement of the Market in Naval Stores, Cotton and Produce, of Every Description;*

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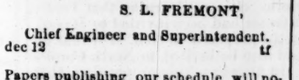
Carolina Central Railway Company.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, December, 1874.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER THE 15TH INST., Trains will run over this Railway as follows:

PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington daily at.....7.15 A. M
Arrive in Charlotte.....7.00 P. M
Leave Charlotte.....7.00 A. M
Arrive in Wilmington.....6.45 P. M

Night Trains—(Fast Freight and Passenger)—in future notice.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at .....6.00 A. M
Arrive at Laurinburg at.....5.40 P. M
Leave Laurinburg at.....6.00 A. M
Arrive at Charlotte at.....6.30 P. M
Leave Charlotte at.....5.30 A. M
Arrive at Laurinburg at.....6.00 P. M
Leave Laurinburg at .....6.00 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington at.....6.00 P. M

Connects at Wilmington, with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads; Semi-weekly New York and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers. River Boats to Fayetteville.

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Thus supplying the whole West, Northwest and Southwest with a short and cheap line to the Seaboard and Europe.

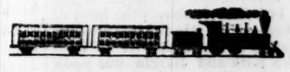
S. L. FREMONT,

Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

dec 12 tf

Papers publishing our schedule will notice changes.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.



OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 23, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Nov. 24th, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot, daily, at....7:35 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at.....11:50 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at.....2.00 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at .....3:50 P. M
Leave Weldon daily at.....9:50 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at.....11:35 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at.....1:37 P. M
Arrive at Union Depot at.....5:50 P. M

EXPRESS AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Union Depot daily at.....7:15 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at.....2:11 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at.....3:19 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at .....7:30 A. M
Leave Weldon daily, at.....6:30 P. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at.....9:36 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at.....12:39 A. M
Arrive at Union Depot at.....6:30 A. M

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line and Acquia Creek routes.

☞ Express Train connects only with Acquia Creek route. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on this train:

Freight trains will leave Wilmington tri-weekly at 5.45 A. M. and arrive at 1.40 P.M

Sept. 1-tf JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 24, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Tuesday, 24th instant, the following schedule will be run:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington.....6.10 P. M
Leave Florence.....11.40 P. M
Arrive at Columbia.....4.00 A. M
Arrive at Augusta.....8.45 A. M
Leave Augusta.....4.15 P. M
Leave Columbia.....8.15 P. M
Leave Florence.....12.50 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington.....7.10 A. M

Passengers going West beyond Columbia take through train leaving Wilmington at 6.10.

PASSENGER AND MAIL TRAIN daily (except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington.....6.45 A. M
Leave Florence.....12.30 P. M
Arrive at Columbia.....5.10 P. M
Leave Columbia.....5.30 A. M
Leave Florence.....1.10 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington.....6.45 P. M

Through connections at Florence with trains for Charleston.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta;

JAMES ANDERSON, nov 24-tf Gen. Superintendent.

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march 25

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This paper is regularly issued every Saturday, and furnished to subscribers at $2 50 per year, in advance. It contains a large amount of reading matter, and is second to no weekly published in the State. In establishing this paper, the proprietors of the TIMES have incurred a considerable expense for the purpose of presenting a first-class paper, and we are pleased to say it has received the encouragement and welcome of the farmers and others in all sections where introduced. Its circulation is rapidly increasing, and we shall continue to improve its columns, our motto being to give money's worth for money.

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THE WEEKLY POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1875.

LITERARY.

Harper's Magazine for May, 1875. Harper's Magazine, with the May Number, completes its Fiftieth Volume and its twenty-fifth year. This number is one of unusual interest. The Editor's Easy Chair in a few words, points with just pride to the past of the Magazine, especially its immediate past; but this Number is more occupied with the celebration of our national glory than of Harper's well-deserved prosperity. It opens with a graphic and complete story of the Concord Fight, by Frederic Hudson, illustrated with twenty-eight engravings, including fac-similes of Emerson's poem and of Longfellow's "Ride of Paul Revere." This article is peculiarly timely, being published on the eve of the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the event described, and is worthy of the twenty-eight pages which it occupies,

In another and more important sense is Harper celebrating our centennial—in its First Century Series, which is intended to be a complete exposition of progress in every department of our national life. The Seventh Paper of the series, given in this Number, is a concise history of our Agricultural Progress, contributed by Professor William H. Brewer, of New Haven. The publishers announce the following as the remaining articles of the Series: Development of Mineral Resources, by Professor T. Sterry Hunt; Growth and Distribution of the Population, by Francis A. Walker; Commercial Development, by Edward Atkinson; Monetary Development, by Professor William G. Sumner; The Experiment of the Union, with its Preparations, by the Rev. Theodore D. Woolsey, D. D.; Educational Progress, by Eugine Lawrence; Scientific Progress, by F. A. P. Barnard, LL. D.; Progress in Fine Arts, by S. S. Conant; American Literature, by Edwin P. Whipple; American Jurisprudence; Medical and Sanitary Progress; Humanitarian Progress, by C. L. Brace; Socialistic Development, by Charles Nordhoff; Manners of the Century, by George William Curtis; Religious Development, by the Rev. John F. Hurst, D. D.

James Parton contributes to this number an article on Caricature in the Puritan Period, with fourteen rare and curious illustrations.

Professor Charles Rau contributes a second illustrated paper on the Stone Age in Europe this month, treating of remains found in caves.

The Hon. S. S. Cox continues his illustrated papers on American Humor; and Emilio Castelar contributes another installment of his series on the Republican Movement in Europe.

Rarely has there appeared so charming a serial story as Miss Thackeray is now giving the readers of Harper in Miss Angel, which will be continued into another volume of the Magazine.

This number contains three excellent short stories, The Judge's Daughter, by Virginia W. Johnson; Nobody but Jane Rossiter, by Fannie Hodgson Burnett; and Katy, by Sarah L. Burton. The poetry is contributed by John Hay, Nelly Hutchinson, Kate Hillard, and Mary B. Dodge.

The Editorial Departments are as usual, full of interesting and instructive matter.

Philadelphia and Mecklenburg—The North and the South.

When the celebration of the nation's Centennial Anniversary was first broached, we called attention to the selfish, narrow minded and treason inspired manner with which it was treated by the southern Democratic press. We did not then and we do not now believe that the substantial business element of southern citizenship entertained any opposition to the Exposition on sectional grounds. On the contrary we insist that the commercial communities of both sections are deeply and jointly interested in the success of this truly national project. This is partially proven by the fact that representatives of these interests have joined in preparations for the Exposition, and that the more sober thoughtful people of the South have at last gained a hearing among their fellow citizens for their arguments in support of the Philadelphia celebration. But there remains sufficient evidences of jealousy and of revengeful feeling on the part of certain classes of the Southern people which exhibits itself in the discussion of this subject, to show that the friendly feeling is far from being unanimous.—This is not the fault of the Centennial managers. They have done everything in their power to make the celebration a national affair and a national success of which every American citizen may justly feel proud. Nothing which may recall the faintest recollection of the State Rights Rebellion will be permitted in connection with it, and scrupulous care has been taken to preserve a strict impartiality in dealing with the East and West, the North and South, and with persons, corporations and interests which may have a direct or remote connection with the political organizations of the day. In short, the Philadelphia celebration will prove to be non-sectional, non-political and truly national in every regard.

But, how about the Mecklenburg celebration? The centennial anniversary of the declaration of independence at Mecklenburg by the people of North Carolina takes place next month. On or about the 20th of May, 1775—the exact day of the month has not been definitely determined—the good people of Mecklenburg threw off their allegiance to the British Crown and declared themselves independent. It was an act similar to the burning of the Peggy Stuart by the Marylanders, the skirmishes at Concord and Lexington by the "embattled farms" of Massachusetts, and the destruction of British tea in Boston harbor. In truth, it was simply one of the premonitions of the Revolution, and is entitled to rank only among the numerous incidents which preceeded and led to the culmination, the declaration of independence by all the American colonies at Philadelphia in 1776. But the North Carolinians are justly proud of it; as proud as the Massachusetts people are of their Concord and Lexington celebration which occured last Monday, and to which the President and his Cabinet have been invited, not on account of their political belief, but because the affair is intended to be national in its character, and because the presence of the Chief Magistrate of the nation and other national dignitaries will therefore be appropriate. But the Mecklenburg celebration promises to be a close-communion, hide-bound, and conceitedly select affair. Its promoters and conductors have been chosen with a sole regard for their political and confederate antecedents. It will, therefore, be managed entirely in the interest of the State rights, extreme Southern wing of the Democratic party. A valued and reliable correspondent writes "that Joe Johnston will be chief marshal, with about forty ex-confederate generals as assistant marshals, and old John Kerr, one of the chief ku klux murderers of State Senator Stevens, as the orator of the occasion." He adds: "All of the ex-confederate military companies of North Carolina and adjoining States will be on hand. There object is, in short, to make treason respectable."

Our correspondent has not exaggerated the facts. He has, if anything, underrated them. Ex-confederate Major Gen. D. H. Hill is one of the committee of arrangements of this ku klux or white league reunion, and is also the editor of the Southern Home, Charlotte, N. C. Some broadminded and patriotic citizen, learning that President Grant had been invitied to Massachusetts, proposed to Gen. Hill that he should also be invited to North Carolina. In answer to this proposition, Hill printed the following scurrilous, untruthful and infamous article in the newspaper of which he is editor, to which we have referred above.

"There seems to be a misapprehension as to the invitation of General Grant. He was not invited by the Committee of Invitation, but was invited by other parties. It would be respectful to invite the President of the Nation, but Grant is simply the head of the Radical party. He is known to our people solely as the supporter of Holden in his Kirk and Burgin war upon the liberties of the State; in South Carolina as the friend of r. k. scott, frank moses, and other pronounced thieves; in Georgia, as holding up the hands of Bullock and rogues of that ilk; in Alabama, as the counselor of Annanias Hays, and the employer of Hester, the murderer; in Louisiana, as the overthrower of the lawful government by the bayonet, and the sustainer of the usurper Kellogg; in Arkansas, as the patron of thieves and the would-be subverter of the liberties of the people; all over the South as the only prop of the rule of carpet baggers, rogues, ruffians and scallawags. We know him at the South only by his army of soldiers to keep carpet-baggers in power, and by his bands of brutal marshals to oppress our best citizens. To invite him is to indorse his Southern policy of wrong and outrage. It is to proclaim ourselves willing to wear the yoke of bondage, through a third term, of the bribe-taker and the drunken debauchee. The Committee of Invitation wash their hands clean of this thing. They are opposed to this man from principle and not from prejudice. They think that the destroyer of Constitutional liberty ought not to appear at a celebration commemorative of the resolve of our heroic ancestors to 'pledge their lives, they fortunes and their sacred honors,' in the holy cause of freedom."

We offer no excuse for the publication of this infamous piece of scurrility, except that we deem it to be our duty to inform our readers exactly how contemptibly debased the sectional prejudice of Southern Democracy can make a man who once wore the proud uniform of a major general in the Confederate army. This, too, in reference to a matter of national importance, in which every American has an equal interest, and for the success of which, if it were properly conducted, every patriot in the land would lend a helping hand.

We commend this "violence of rhetorical political teaching" to those persons who may believe that the soldiers of the Southern armies are all magnanimously just in their treatment of and associations with their former enemies of the Union armies. But it is not mere rhetoric. It is the utterance of an acknowledged leader, who does not hesitate to instil into the minds of his followers or readers the seeds of discontent, and to poison them with falsehoods the most unblushing. There can be only one result from the unchecked, progress of such teachings. Gradually, as the immediate recollections of the war wear away and grow dim, and as those who were boys when the war was waged grow to be men, these bitter, unjust and covertly treasonable lessons, taught by such a man, cannot fail to arouse a determination to renew the horrors of civil strife. We do not waste space in answering the charges or analyzing them. They answer themselves; but we print them to show the people of the North that while they are pursuing a commendable and patriotic policy in the management of our centennial celebrations, the malcontents of the South make use of them to provoke the very animosities which should on such occasions receive a common burial. It requires no especial political acumen to foresee danger in this condition of affairs. While the North is virtually asleep, confidently dreaming that war—a renewal of civil war—is impossible, such men as D. H. Hill, experienced soldiers, are preparing for that contingency. It is strange that in view of the experience of 1860-'61, the Northern people should allow themselves to be hoodwinked with the belief that this blustering is meaningless.—*Washington Republican.*

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Review of the Wilmington Market

APRIL, 15TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Receipts 198 casks. Market dull at 35 cents, with no sales to report.

ROSIN.—Receipts 1,254 bbls. Market quiet and firm with sales of 500 bbls No. 2, at $1 80.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 600 bbls. Market steady. Sales of 400 bbls $2 55 for virgin and yellow dip and $1 65 for hard.

TAR—Receipts 285 bbls. Sales 150 bbls at $1 55. Market steady.

COTTON.—Receipts 168 bales. Market dull and inactive, at the following official quotations:

Ordinary,	13	cents ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	14¼	" "
Low Middling,	15¼	" "
Middling,	15¼	" "
Good Middling	15¾	" "

APRIL, 16TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 242 casks. Sales of 30 casks at 34½ cents per gallon for Southern packages Market quiet.

ROSIN—Receipts 1,556 bbls. Market strong, with sales 500 bbls Strained, or C, at $1 70, 170 do. No. 1, or H, at $3-25 and 25 do. Pale, or M, at $4 50@$6-00.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 189 bbls. Sales of 139 bbls at $4 30 for virgin and $2 55 yellow dip, and $1 65 for hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 137 bbls. Sales of 131 bbls at $1 55. Market steady.

COTTON—Receipts 200 bales. Market dull, with no sales to report. The following are the quotations:

Ordinary	13	cents ℔ lb
Good ordinary	14½	" "
Low Middling	15¼	" "
Middling	15½	" "
Good Middling	15⅝	" "

APRIL, 17TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 92 casks. Sales of 50 casks, at 35 cents and 50 do. at 35¼ cents per gallon for Southern packages. Market quiet.

ROSIN—Receipts 1,038 bbls. Sales of 350 bbls. strained, at $1 72½ and 500 do do at $1 75. Market firm.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 400 bbls. Sales of 300 bbls at $4 30 for Virgin, $2 55 yellow dip and $1 50 for hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 127 bbls. Sales of 100 bbls. at $1 55 per bbl. Market steady.

COTTON—Receipts 54 bales. Sales of 6 bales at the following official quotations.

Ordinary	13	cents
Good Ordinary	14½	"
Low Middling	15¼	"
Middling	15⅝	"
Good Middling	16	"

APRIL, 19TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 172 casks. Market quiet at 35 cents, with sales of 185 casks at 35 cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—Receipts 555 bbls. Sales of 50 bbls Strained $1 77½, 31 do Low No. 1 at $2 20 and 87 do Extra Pale at $6 ℔ bbl. Market unchanged.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 175 bbls. Sales of 150 bbls at $4 30 for virgin and $2 55 yellow dip and $1 65 for hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 119 bbls. Sales of 100 bbls at $1 55. Market steady.

COTTON—Receipts 98 bales. Market quiet, with no sales to report. The following are the official quotations.

Ordinary	13	cents ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	14¼	" "
Low Middling,	15¼	" "
Middling,	15⅝	" "
Good Middling	16	" "

APRIL, 20TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 208 Sales of 80 casks at 35 cents per gallon for Southern packages. Market quiet.

ROSIN—Receipts 1,485 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls Strained. at $1 75, 150 do. Good Strained at $1 75, 30 do. No. 1, at $3 12½, and 18 do. Low Pale at $4 62½ per bbl. Market quiet.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 320 bbls. Sales of 200 bbls at $4 30 for virgin and $2 55 for yellow dip, and $1 65 hard. Market steady.

TAR.—Receipts 165 bbls. Sales of 150 bbls. at $1 55. Market steady.

COTTON—Receipts 28 bales. Market quiet. Sales of 15 bales. The following are the quotations:

Ordinary	13	cents ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	14¼	" "
Low Middling	15¼	" "
Middling	15½	" "
Good Middling	16	" "

APRIL, 21ST.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Receipts 68 casks. Market quiet—offered at 34½ cents, with sales of 800 casks, buyers' option May, at 35 cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—Receipts 1,008 bbls. Market firm for Strained at $1 75. No sales reported.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Receipts 400 bbls. Sales of 350 bbls at $2 55 for yellow dip and $4 30 virgin and $1 65 for hard. Market firm.

TAR—Receipts 200 bbls. Sales of 47 bbls at $1 56 ℔ bbl. and 100 bbls at $1 80 per bbl.

COTTON.—Receipts 151 bales. Market quiet at a decline of ¼ cent Sales of 11 bales at the following official quotations:

Ordinary	13	cents ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	14¼	
Low Middling	15	" "
Middling	15	" "
Good Middling	15¼	" "

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

STOCK OF COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

The following is the stock of Cotton and Naval Stores in yard and afloat at the Port of Wilmington, N. C., as taken to-day, Aapril 19, 1875, by the Secretary of the Produce Exchange, and compiled from the books of the same:

Cotton in yard, bales	1,463	
" afloat,	410—	1,873
Spirits Turpt, in yard cks.	3,073	
" "	2,037—	5,110
Rosin in yard, bbls,	40,554	
" afloat,	16,810—	57,361
Crude Turpt. in yard, bbls	5,944	
" " afloat,	108—	6,052
Tar in yard, bbls,	9,521	
" afloat,	2,850—12,371	

Statement of the Receipts, Exports and Total Supply of Cotton and Naval Stores at and from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the week ending April 19, 1875:

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	619	bales
Spirits Turpentine,	2,205	casks
Rosin,	10,401	bbls
Crude Turpentine,	2,029	casks
Tar,	1,237	bbls

EXPORTS.

Cotton,	346	bales
Spirits Turpentine,	3,914	casks
Rosin,	22,704	bbls
Crude Turpentine,	14	casks
Tar,	4,202	bbls

Port of Wilmington, April, 23d

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.
Steamship Pioneer, Wakely, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.
Sloop Annie Gibbons Shelby, Elizabeth City, B F Mitchell & Son.
Steamship Zodiac, Chapin, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.
Schr Julia Selden, Hill, Elizabeth City, Lippitt & Co.
Schr Samuel Bloodgood, Elizabeth City, Lippitt & Co.
Schr Etta, Eeady, Elizabeth City, Lippitt & Co.
Schr L D Cobb, Williams, Hyde Co., Lippitt & Co.
Schr Beulah Benton, Chadwick, Fairfield B F Mitchell & Son.
Schr Ben, Beveredge, New York, Williams & Murchison.
Schr Fannie Elder, Clements, Beverly, Massachusetts, J E Lippitt & Co.

CLEARED.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs Baltimore, A D Cazaux.
Steamship Gulf Stream, Faircloth, New York, A D Cazaux.
Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.
Steamship Regulator, Doane, New York, A. D. Cazaux.
Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.
Schr Minnie, Hudson, Demarara, Northrop & Cumming.
Nor Brig Alkor, Erickson, Glasgow, G Bouey & Son.
Ger Barque Eintracht, Muswieck, London, Alex Sprunt & Son.
Nor Brig Hilding, Jorgensen, Hull, Alex Sprunt & Son.
Schr Addie, Fuller, Henderson, Martinque, Northrop & Cumming.
Ger barque Star of Hope, Hamnann, Amsterdam, C H King.
Br barque Omoa, McWilliams, Rotterdam, C H King.
Schr E G Knight, Pratt, Boston, Worth & Worth.
Brig Nellie Clifford: Taply, Port au Prince, Hayti, J H Chadbourn & Co.
Br brig, Lily. Ryan, London, Alex Sprunt & Son.
Ber brig Tobiason, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Williams & Murchison.
Schr Flora Condon, Condon, Bath, Me., Northrop & Cumming.
Dan barque Fyen, Caspersen, Stettin G G Barker & Co.
Schr Ira D Sturgis, Johnson, Boston, and New Bedford, G G Barker & Co.
Nor brig Rufus, Christensen, Greennock, Alex Sprunt & Son.
Schr B F Wait, Aylward, New York, Williams & Murchison.
Schr Bessie E Dickinson, Dickinson, Bath, Me, J H Chadbourn & Co.
Nor brig Miletus, Olsen, Bristol, Alex Sprunt & Son.
Nor brig Zawia, Ommundsen, Liverpool, Williams & Murchison.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C. this date:

STEAMSHIPS.

Zodiac, Chapin, A D Cazaux
Benefactor, Wood, do

BARQUENTINES.

Elizabeth Taylor, Proctor. Vick & Mebane
Englishman, Parsons, Alex Sprunt & Son

BARQUES.

Amazone, Baltzer, Liverpool
Lyn, R E Heide
Nor Fercete, R E Heide
Amelia, Hedwig, Peschau & Westermann
Louisa Gohm (Ger), Stewe, Peschau & Westermann
Magenta (Nor), Sundersen, R E Heide
Melanthon (Nor), Terstensen, do
Sonnabend, Pust, Peschau & Westermann

BRIGS.

Der Pommer (Ger), Bahm, Peschau & Westermann
Ara, (Nor), Tobiasen, R E Heide
Mira, Stor, R E Heide

SCHOONERS.

Fannie Elder, Clements, J E Lippitt & Co.
Julia Selden, Hill, do
Samuel, Bloodgood, do
Etta, Heady, do
L D Cobb, Williams, do
Beulah Bento, Chadwick, B F Mitchell & Son
Ben, Beveridge, Williams & Murchison
Heleo Rommell, Corson, Harriss & Howell
Donna Anna, Whaley, Worth & Worth
C H Fabens, Keene, J E Lippitt & Co
Mary B Reeves, Beasy, Binford, Crow & Co
Annie Barton, McNeely, Harriss & Howell
Mary A Trainer, Oakins, dis, Master

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JNO. W. GORDON.

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

Represents the following first-class Companies.

PENN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Philadelphia,

Assets $450.000

Already doing a leading business throughout the State, it has established a record for prompt payment and fair dealing of which any Company may well be proud.

CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Richmond, Va.,

Assets $225.000

Has $10,000 deposited in Raleigh for the security of North Carolina Policy holders and is rapidly growing in wealth and public confidence.

SOUTHERN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Richmond, Virginia,

Assets $500.000

A leading Virginia Company, with a deposit of $10,000 in Raleigh.

OLD NORTH STATE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Assets $200.000

A leading home Company, endorsed by such men as Hons. W. A. Graham, W. H. Battle, D. G. Fowle, D. M. Barringer, Kemp P. Battle and others.

Small Companies Better Than Large Ones.

It is a very great error to suppose that large Companies are better than small ones. The solvency of an Insurance Company does not depend upon the amount of its assets, but upon the ratio of its assets to liabilities, and its exposure to heavy losses by sweeping fires. It is not only true that the liabilities of the large companies are in proportion to their assets, but also doing business in the large cities and carrying heavy lines they are in constant danger of being ruined by sweeping fires. A fire in the city of New York like the one in Chicago, would be likely to break three fourths the companies doing business in the city. One Chicago company survived the fire there and it was a small one doing a country business.

"Small lines, well scattered" is our motto.

Office New Hanover Bank Building,
Wilmington, N. C.

b 23-11-ly

Office of City Clerk and Treasurer.

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 23d, 1875.

NOTICE,

LISTING of TAXABLES FOR 1875.

ALL PERSONS AND CORPORATIONS within the corporate limits of the City of Wilmington on the first day of April 1875 are required by law to list all their Real, Personal and Poll Taxes for the year 1875.

The Tax Listers for the City of Wilmington, J. L. Barlow, W. M. Munroe and Wm. H. Banks, will be in attendance at the City Hall Court Room on the first day of April, and for twenty days thereafter, (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., and on Friday nights from 6 o'clock to 9 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of listing all the Real, Personal and Poll taxes within the corporate limits of this city.

All persons and corporations neglecting or refusing to comply with the above will be delinquent, and subject to a double tax thereon.

T. C. SERVOSS,
City Clerk and Treasurer.

mar 29-tf

NOTICE.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
April 1st, 1875.

THE ATTENTION of citizens of the community is respectfully called to the fact that the sickly season approaches with the warm weather which is now near at hand, and, that it becomes my duty to adopt the most stringent sanitary measures at this time in order to preserve to health of the city. To prevent, as far as possible, the spread of diseases incident to the warm season, which

DECAYED MATTER, FILTH, GARBAGE, TRASH, AND ALL REFUSE MATTER

Tend to generate, I would most earnestly ask the hearty co-operation of the citizens generally in placing our city in such a cleanly condition as to render it impregnable to those diseases which have birth in filth and an unwholesome atmosphere, and to a lack of prompt attention at the proper season. To this end the entire force of the city will be employed in

CLEANSING, DRAINING, DISINFECTING, REMOVING TRASH, &c., &c.

For at least the next twenty days

All persons are earnestly requested to have the trash and refuse matter upon their premises placed upon the streets, where practicable in Barrels or Boxes, which will be removed immediately.

DISINFECTANTS

will be furnished free of charge at my Office to any person calling for same.

THE HEALTH OFFICERS TO BE DESIGNATED BY A YELLOW ROSETTE,

May be notified of any stagnant water standing upon any lot, damp cellar, or anything which would tend to impair the health of the City. Any complaint lodged at my Office will have prompt attention. Hoping that proper sanitary measures adopted now may secure to us a healthy city during the summer. I earnestly solicit the aid and prompt co-operation of all good citizens to attain this, greatly to be desired, end.

Very Respectfully,
J. H. ROBINSON,
City Marshal.

April 2-8

Tonsorial--Removal.

E. ARTIS has purchased the stock and material of James Carraway and removed to the shop formerly occupied by him, in the basement of the Purcell House, where he invites his old friends and the public generally to call on him. Best workmen in the State employed, and Shaving, Hair Cutting and Shampooing done at the shortest notice. Try him.

april 9-tf

WHOLESALE PRICES.

☞ The following quotations represent the wholesale prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

ARTICLES.		PRICES.	
BAGGING—Gunny		14½@	15
Double Anchor		00 @	00
Double Anchor "A"		00 @	00
Standard Domestic		00 @	15
BACON—North Carolina,			
Hams, ℔ lb		16 @	17
Shoulders, ℔ lb		10 @	12
Sides, ℔ lb		12 @	13
Western Smoked—			
Hams		00 @	18
Sides ℔ lb		15½@	15½
Shoulders		14½@	15
Dry Salted—			
Sides ℔ lb		14½@	15
Shoulders ℔ lb		10½@	11
BEEF—On the hoof		6 @	8
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine,			
Second Hand, each		2 50 @	3 00
New York, each		3 00 @	
New City, each		2 50 @	2 75
BEESWAX—℔ lb		27 @	
BRICKS—Wilmington, ℔ M		8 00 @	10 00
Northern		00 @	14 00
BUTTER—North Carolina, ℔ lb		30 @	30
Northern, ℔ lb		33 @	40
CANDLES—Sperm ℔ lb		35 @	42
Tallow, ℔ lb		00 @	27
Adamantine, ℔ lb		15 @	
CHEESE—Northern Factory, ℔ lb			0
Dairy cream, ℔ lb		15 @	18
Stale, ℔ lb		13 @	
COFFEE—Java, ℔ lb		32 @	35
Rio ℔ lb		23 @	25
Laguara, ℔ lb		25 @	27
CORN MEAL—℔ bushel		1 25 @	0 00
COTTON TIES—℔ lb		9 @	
DOMESTIC—Sheeting, 4-4 yard		10 @	11
Yarn, ℔ bunch		1 25 @	
FISH—Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ bbl		16 00 @	20 00
No. 1, ℔ ½ bbl		9 50 @	
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ bbl		13 50 @	
No. 2, ℔ ½ bbl		7 00 @	
Mackerel, No. 3 ℔ bbl		11 00 @	11 50
Mullets, ℔ bbl		5 50 @	6 00
N C Herring, ℔ bbl		6 00 @	8 00
Dry Cod, ℔ bbl		7½@	0
FLOUR—Fine, ℔ bbl		5 50 @	6 00
Super, Northern, ℔ bbl		6 25 @	7 00
Extra do. ℔ bbl		7 25 @	7 50
Family " ℔ bbl		7 25 @	9 75
City Mill—Super ℔ bbl		8 50 @	9 00
" Extra ℔ bbl		9 50 @	9 50
" Family ℔ bbl		10 00 @	10 50
" Ex Family ℔ bbl		12 50 @	00 00
FERTILIZERS—			
Peruvian Guano, ℔ 2000 lbs		80 00 @	00 00
Baugh's Phosphate " "		00 00 @	60 00
Carolina Fertilizer " "		50 00 @	65 00
Ground Bone, " "		00 00 @	40 00
Bone Meal " "		00 00 @	45 00
" Flour, " "		00 00 @	57 00
Navassa Guano, " "		55 00 @	65 00
Complete Manure " "		00 00 @	67 00
Wham's Phosphate " "		00 00 @	70 00
Wando Phosphate, "		00 00 @	70 00
Berger&Bruta's Bhos. "		60 00 @	00 00
Phœnix "		00 @	00
Wilcox Gibbs & Co., manufactured Guano		00 @	00
GLUE—℔ lb		15 @	22
GRAIN—Corn, store, ℔ 56 lbs		1 16 @	1 20
Corn, cargo, ℔ 56 lbs		00 @	00
Corn, yel., ℔ bushel		1 15 @	0 00
Oats, ℔ bushel		00 @	
Peas, cow, ℔ bushel		1 25 @	
HIDES—Green, ℔ lb		07 @	8
Dry, ℔ lb		12½@	14
HAY—Eastern, ℔ 100 lbs		1 45 @	1 50
North River, ℔ 100 lbs		1 20 @	1 25
HOOP IRON—℔ ton		112 00 @	117 10
LARD—Northern ℔ lb		16 @	17
North Carolina ℔ lb		00 @	00
LIME—℔ bbl		1 55 @	
LUMBER—City steam sawed—			
Ship stuff, resawed, ℔ M ft		24 00 @	27 00
Rough edge plank, ℔ M ft		22 00 @	25 00
West India cargo, according to quality, ℔ M ft		20 00 @	23 00
Dressed flooring, seasoned		30 00 @	35 00
Scantling and boards, common, ℔ M ft		15 00 @	23 00
MOLASSES—Cuba, hhd ℔ gal		00 @	48
Cuba, bbls, ℔ gal		46 @	52
Sugar house, hhds, ℔ gal		36 @	
" " bbls ℔ gal		40 @	00
Syrup, bbls, ℔ gal		40 @	80
NAILS—Cut, 4d to 20d, ℔ keg		4 75 @	5 50
OILS—Kerosene, ℔ gal		18 @	00
Lard, ℔ gal		1 10 @	1 45
Linseed, ℔ gal		1 00 @	1 10
Rosin, ℔ gal		30 @	40
PEANUTS—℔ bushel		1 50 @	2 50
POTATOES—Sweet, ℔ bush		80 @	1 00
Irish, Northern, ℔ bbl		3 25 @	3 50
PORK—Northern, city mess		00 00 @	25 50
Thin, ℔ bbl		00 00 @	00 00
Prime, ℔ bbl		00 00 @	00 00
Rump, ℔ bbl		00 00 @	00 00
RICE—Carolina, ℔ lb		0 @	8
East India, ℔ lb		00 @	00
Rough, ℔ bushel		1 20 @	1 30
RAGS—Country, ℔ lb		2½@	00
City ℔ lb		2½@	3
ROPE—℔ lb		6 @	20
SALT—Alum ℔ bushel		75 @	00
Liverpool, ℔ sack		1 20 @	0 00
American, ℔ sack		1 25 @	
SUGAR—Cuba, ℔ lb		9½@	10
Porto Rico, ℔ lb		10½@	00
A—Coffee, ℔ lb		13 @	00
B— " ℔ lb		11 @	
C— " ℔ lb		11 @	
Ex C— ℔ lb		11½@	
Crushed ℔ lb		10½@	12½
SOAP—Northern, ℔ lb		6 @	7½
SHINGLES—Cypress, ℔ M		4 00 @	6 00
Common, ℔ M		2 50 @	3 00
Cypress saps ℔ M		6 50 @	
Cypress hearts, ℔ M		9 50 @	
STAVES—W O bbl, ℔ M		30 00 @	35 00
R O hhd, ℔ M		00 00 @	00 00
Cypress, ℔ M		18 00 @	00 00
TALLOW—℔ lb		6 @	
TIMBER—Shipping, ℔ M		17 00 @	00 00
Mill prime, ℔ M		13 00 @	14 00
Mill, fair ℔ M		8 50 @	10 00
Inferior to Ordinary, ℔ M		4 00 @	6 00
WHISKEY—Northern, ℔ gal		1 00 @	5 00
North Carolina, ℔ gal		1 75 @	2 50
WOOL—Unwashed, ℔ lb		20 @	
Unwashed, ℔ lb		35 @	40

RATES OF FREIGHT.

	Per Steamer	Per Sailing Vessel.
To NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine ℔ bbl	0 45@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 45
Tar ℔ bbl	0 30@ 0 35	0 00@ 0 35
Spts Turpentine ℔ bbl	0 85@ 0 00	0 00@ 75
Rosin ℔ bbl	0 40@ 0 00	0 00@ 35
Cotton ℔ bale	2 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 1 25
Peanuts ℔ bushel	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 10
To PHILADELPHIA		
Crude Turpentine ℔ bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Tar ℔ bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Spts Turpentine ℔ bbl	0 00@ 1 00	0 00@ 0 90
Rosin ℔ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 50
Cotton ℔ bale	2 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 2 00
Cotton Goods ℔ bale	0 00@ 0 75	0 00@ 0 75
Peanuts ℔ bushel	0 00@ 0 10	0 00@ 0 10
Lumber ℔ M	0 00@ 0 00	7 00@ 8 00
To BALTIMORE		
Crude Turpentine ℔ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Tar ℔ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Spts Turpentine ℔ bbl	0 00@ 0 90	0 00@ 0 75
Rosin ℔ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Cotton ℔ bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 00
Peanuts ℔ bushel	0 00@ 0 11	0 00@ 0 00
Lumber ℔ M	0 00@10 00	6 50@ 00
To BOSTON		
Crude Turpentine ℔ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 45
Rosin ℔ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 70
Cotton ℔ bale	0 00@ 0 00	2 50@ 0 00
Peanuts ℔ bushel	0 00@ 0 00	0 12@ 0 10
Lumber ℔ M	0 00@ 0 00	11 50@12

MONEY MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N C, April 16.

	BUYING.	SELLING
Gold	109	111
Silver	103	106
Exchange sight on Northern cities		½@¾ disc
Exchange 30 days on Northern cities		1@1½ disc

	Par	Val Selling
Bank of New Hanover Stock	25	32
First National Bank	100	100
Wilmington Building Stock	00	94
Mechanics' "	00	91
Navassa Guano Co "	100	110
N C Bonds—Old Ex-Coupon		21
Do Funding 1868		15
Do " 1866		14
Do New		12
Do Special Tax		05
Do to N C Railroad		62
W & W R R Bonds 7 pc Gold (at par)		90
C C R R Bonds, 6 pc		70
Wilmington City Bonds, 6 pc		70
" " "	gold 6 pc	65
" " "	new issue	Gold 1st
" " "	6 pc.	" "
New Hanover Co Bonds (10 years) 6 pc (Gold 1st)		70
W & W R R Stock (Par 100)		35
W C R R